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WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1861.

[No. 6.

FROM LIBERIA,
(VIA ENGLAND.)

Letters are received at this office by the English mail, bearing dates to the 10th of April, also a copy of the Liberia Herald, dated the 20th of March. The following extracts from the communication of President BENSON will be read with interest:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, April 10, 1861.

“By the *M. C. Stevens*, which left this port the 1st ult., I hurriedly penned you a few lines* from Po River Camp, in Maryland County, expressing the high gratification of the Government and people of Liberia with the very prompt and magnanimous action of the Board of Directors in response to my communication of the 25th of August, respecting recaptured Africans.

“We are doing the best we can, under the circumstances, for the welfare of the recaptives. * * I feel very anxious that the system of training alluded to be successfully prosecuted. I believe much in the future depends upon it. The eyes of Christendom are upon us respecting the recaptives.”

In allusion to some troubles that had arisen among a fierce and intractable class of those Africans which were landed at Sinou, and some acts of insubordination that prevailed for a time among them, President BENSON observes:

“This state of things continued, with increasing danger, for a month after their transfer to us, when it became necessary to take prompt measures to put them in their place. In doing this, two of

* Not received.

them were wounded, (flesh wounds,) but they have perfectly healed. I was at Sinou in February and March, and had all the recaptives assembled, (all but one,) and lectured them kindly but decisively; and I was satisfied before I left that they would attempt no more violence, and in fact give very little trouble, unless instigated thereto by a few mischievous persons, (as is said to have been the case, but with how much truth I do not know,) since their transfer to the Government. They, without a dissenting voice, promised to be subject to the authorities of that county. Since I left I have been officially informed that all of them (except about forty, who will be bound out this month) have been either apprenticed, or located in contiguity to the Sinou Falls, to be trained according to the system contemplated, so soon as we can draw the means.

"After conversing with Dr. Hall, I concluded to have the bridges on the Careysburg road finished. The Government contracted, late in December, to have the work done, and it is progressing finely. Dr. Hall assured me that the Society would make the proper refundment to this Government for expenditures on said bridges and road. I shall expect the Society, as promised, to defray one-half of the expense of road and bridges. * * *

"I read with much pleasure the resolutions of the Directors, and your remarks respecting the New Jersey Settlement."

President BENSON mentions the Act of the Legislature of Liberia at its late session, and adds:

"You will have received the Act in a number of the Herald when this reaches you. A commencement was made at the site about six weeks ago, and they are now cutting the line as a basis of the road to lead from the settlement to the head of navigation on the St. John's River. Timber getters are also working out there, and the Superintendent has been directed to prosecute the work as energetically and economically as possible. When your Agent, Mr. DeRandamie, arrives, I hope he and the Superintendent will be able to co-operate in driving forward the enterprise."

Of the Act, touching the establishment of Interior Settlements, to which President BENSON refers, it may be proper to say, that the Executive Committee *adhere* to the opinions expressed in the resolutions adopted by them on this subject, on the 1st of May, 1857, and are well convinced of the importance of such settlements and disposed to co-operate by any reasonable means and to any reasonable extent, for their establishment. They will be happy should the authorities of Liberia adopt a policy in conformity with the well-considered views they have heretofore expressed.

A letter from the Rev. JOHN SEYS, United States Agent for Recaptured Africans, to the Financial Secretary, expresses deep concern for the present disturbed state of the country:

“Every where,” says Mr. SEYS, “in this far-off land, our hearts bleed to think of the dangers to which our fair and beautiful structure,—that model of all human improvement, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,—is exposed. I send up my feeble prayers, in public and at home, by night and day, that a kind Providence may avert the impending ruin.”

From the Liberia Herald of March 20, 1861.

This number contains a long vindication of President BENSON, in his military movement against the Poes, and other tribes in Maryland County. Although President BENSON, more than a year ago, met the Poes, Padaes and Garroways, at Harper, and spent a whole day in hearing their statements, examining witnesses and colonial records, and ascertaining from the unanimous opinion of the leading men of the several principal tribes present, that the Poes were the aggressors and deserved punishment, and that the Padaes had suffered injustice since, and in consequence of their deed of session of lands to the Colony of Maryland, by which it was agreed that they should have peaceable occupation of the territory until it should be required for actual settlement by the colonists. The Poes, who had got possession, obstinately refused to move, and threatened the safety of the first civilized person that should attempt to land from the *Lark*, whether on a mission of peace or otherwise. Under an act of the Liberian Legislature of January 9, 1861, President BENSON, who had learned that these three tribes had been fighting, killing and kidnapping scores of each other annually, proceeded with a military expedition to bring these cruelties, contentions and commotions to a close, by establishing each tribe “on such an assignment of the public domain as was necessary for their comfort and happiness, and best accordant with justice, and by imposing such fine on the aggressor as was necessary to make the proper impression upon their minds,” he soon restored peace.

“The rumor that we heard some days ago, that five of the recapitives at Sinou had been shot, on account of insurrection, is incorrect. The recapitives did defy the authorities of that place, and it was necessary to call out a part of the militia to suppress the mob. None were killed. Two were slightly wounded, but these have since been healed. The recapitives are now obedient to law and authority. On the arrival of the President at Sinou, on his way to Palmas last month, they were definitely informed of the course that would be pursued with them, and they all expressed entire satisfaction.”

“The President left this city in the *Quail*, on the evening of the 18th inst., for Bassa, where the remains of Mrs. Benson were reinterred on the 20th, they having been conveyed thither in the *Quail*.”

“*Military*.—The President has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Crayton, Colonel of the Third Regiment, in place of Beverly A. Payne.”

Hurricane at Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount.

On Saturday night, March 17th. A correspondent of the *Herald* writes the next day, “that the lightning was well-nigh incessant and the thunder terrible. The elements were in a fearful commotion for a quarter of an hour.” The house in which the writer slept was blown down just as he was leaving it. He states:

“In the house with me were old Mrs. Carroll and several children, none of whom were injured at all. But on repairing to the spot next morning, I found that the hammock in which I slept was completely covered with the wreck of the house, and had I remained in it I am almost sure I would have been killed. As it was I had a narrow escape, and it was only through the mercy of God that I was not killed, for which mercy and all others I desire to be truly thankful. In this sad catastrophe two lives were lost: Betsey Watson and Lucy Morris’s child, and thirty-one houses injured and destroyed. I have never witnessed such a scene in my life, and hope I shall never see such a one again. It seems almost miraculous that so few lives were lost, when so many houses were blown down. I have never heard such wind, nor heard such thunder, nor seen such lightning. It was most awfully grand, and displayed the power of God, in some small degree. I send you a list of those who suffered:

E. Carroll, A. Barker, R. E. Jones, E. Gass, and T. Hunter,—Houses down and ruined. Betsey Watson, killed, house down. P. McKay, M. Hunt, D. Sheridan, R. Jackson, P. Crawford, and Barr,—House down and ruined. J. A. Deputie, new house fell off the foundation. Custom House, down. Wier’s Church, roof blown off. Old M. E. Church, down. John McKay, W. N. Miles, Jack Paul, John Hough, John Stake, Willis Houston, Joshua Watson,—Houses down and ruined. Wier’s dwelling, gable end off. 5 kitchens fell, 3 persons wounded and 2 killed.

These are all poor people, and are now completely out of doors; you can therefore form some idea of their feelings. It shook almost every house in the place tremendously.”

We find in this number of the *Herald* a card from President BENSON, expressing with much sensibility his thanks to those who ministered to his wife during her last illness, in his absence, and attended her remains to her grave, and commending his benefactors to the great Benefactor. It will be seen that the remains of Mrs. Benson have been conveyed to their final resting place at Bassa.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the New York State Colonization Society was held at Irving Hall, in the City of New York, Thursday evening, May 9th, 1861.

In the absence of the President, on motion, Francis Hall, Esq., took the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. John Orcutt, a Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

The abstracts of the Annual Report and the Treasurer's Report, were read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. B. Pinney.

We present extracts from this very interesting Report, which is commenced by the following sentences from the Report of 1860:

"The Board, in anticipation of the receipt of some legacies, determined to build a small steamer, to unite in more speedy and frequent intercourse the various settlements along the Liberia coast.

"The original design was to limit its cost to \$10,000; and as this sum was expected from the estate of Seth Grosvenor, Esq., formerly of this city, the steamer was to bear his name.

"In the progress of completing the vessel, and sending her across the ocean, the sum originally contemplated was doubled, and as the legacy was paid, to a large extent, in bonds and mortgages, there has been a necessity of going in debt to some extent, and to obtain money on loan. This, we confidently expect, will be met from sources of income entirely reliable, eventually; yet, for the present, the Society is encumbered with debt. It is a great satisfaction to the Board that this attempt has so far progressed, that the little steamer is now on her voyage to Liberia. Let us heartily beseech Him who controls the winds and the waves, to so order in His providence that she may safely cross the Atlantic, and do her beneficent work for the welfare of Africa."

"At our last anniversary, this steamer had just left the harbor of New York on her voyage to Liberia. She made a safe and successful passage.

"Under the command of Capt. Frederick Reimer, who had previously had experience in taking small steamers to Cuba and the West Indies, the Seth Grosvenor reached Bermuda in six days; thence, after re-coaling, to the Cape Verd Islands she had a passage of twenty-four days; and thence, again re-coaling, to Monrovia, Liberia, in nine days.

"The steamer has since then been running as a passenger and freight boat on the coast of Liberia, and though small, has steadily grown in public favor. A contract for carrying the mails, and aiding in enforcing the revenue laws, was made with the Liberian Government for the year 1861, at \$3,000 per annum; and the extra services

have been paid for by the Government when she has been employed to watch the coast against slavers, or to take troops to points where they were needed to settle the strifes of native tribes.

"On her first arrival, some difficulty was experienced in securing sufficient fuel; but a little time and effort soon remedied this difficulty, and at the date of our latest advices, she was giving her owners and the public satisfaction.

"The assistant engineer, Horace Hawley, (colored,) at the expiration of his contract for six months' service, returned to the United States in the bark Mendi. He was so much pleased with Africa as to be at this time in negotiation to go to Lagos in the employ of English capitalists.

"The chief engineer, Andrew Ryers, (colored,) contracted to remain a year, and was faithfully fulfilling his contract when last heard from. As he may desire to return, the owners of the steamer have taken with them in the bark Edward a highly recommended engineer, George Brown, under a contract for service for one year after his arrival in Liberia. It is gratifying to know that among our free colored population, at this first call for engineers in Liberia, three men so competent and of such sober habits have been found willing to offer their services."

"*Emigrants.*—At our last anniversary meeting, notice was taken of the then recent departure of the Mendi from this port, with eight emigrants, and the Colonization packet ship M. C. Stevens from southern ports, with two hundred and twenty-eight.

"In the month of August, Mr. Vonbeber, recommended as a Methodist preacher in good standing, was aided to a support after his arrival, he finding employment as a nurse of the recaptured Africans, in one of the vessels chartered by the American Colonization Society, for the purpose of taking them from Key West to Liberia."

"The firm of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, Liberian merchants, having chartered the bark Edwin, to sail from this port April, 1861, the New York State Colonization Society provided for the passage of seven emigrants, all of them of this city and Williamsburgh.

"Peter W. Downing, one of these, accompanied by his wife, broke away from many obstacles, and if his life is spared may be the pioneer of others, who like him sigh for a better field for self-elevation than is offered to them in the United States. He will have many desires for his success.

"There has, it thus appears, been a smaller emigration in 1860 than for many previous years. This is due mainly to the peculiar political condition of the nation. It has in a measure, however, resulted from the sickness and death of some prominent emigrants, and from the fear of danger arising from the landing in Liberia of nearly 4,000 barbarous recaptured Africans. So great an element of ignorance and heathen vice excited apprehension of danger, and easily destroyed thoughts of emigration not firmly rooted. Perhaps another hindrance of emigration to Liberia arose from the diversion to Hayti.

President Geffard has, with liberality and energy, sought to benefit his nation by securing immigration to it of the free colored people of the United States; and during the year several hundred have gone there, at first from New Orleans, and subsequently from the North. On the 1st and 2d of this month, the British brig *Madeira*, and schr. *Usher*, sailed from New Haven with one hundred and sixty passengers. While emigration has been small, the disposition to emigrate has been more generally manifested than ever before. Nor can we doubt that one result of our present political convulsions will be a rapid increase of this disposition for the future. The good to Africa, by communities like Liberia, and the mitigation of evils in our own land, so strongly recommend our scheme that eventually it must obtain universal favor, and passing from the feeble condition of a mere voluntary benevolence, become an acknowledged instrument to accomplish great governmental policies."

We omit what is said of the Recaptured Africans, since the subject is given at large in the Report of the Parent Society.

Education.—The Board have continued to support, in a course of education, a number of children in the Liberia schools. They have also aided one of their former Liberia scholars to complete a regular course of law studies in the office of Messrs. Rice & Nelson, at Worcester, Massachusetts, from whom he received a certificate highly eulogistic of thoroughness and competency in his profession. The young man referred to, William M. Davis, has lately returned to Liberia in the bark *Edward*, and we confidently hope, that, like other beneficiaries of the Bloomfield Education Fund, he will justify the wisdom and goodness which provided such a source of perpetual usefulness to Africa."

The College.—It is understood that all hindrances to the progress of the Liberia College building have been removed, and that every effort would be made to complete it during the dry season, ending in April, 1861.

"By the final decision of the Court of Appeals, the liberal bequest of \$50,000, intended by our former President, Anson G. Phelps, sr., to aid in the endowment of this Liberia College, has been declared invalid, because no definite time was limited in which the \$100,000 was to be secured, and no permanent trustees named to receive the bequest and administer it. It is most gratifying to believe that the noble intentions of the will, thus defeated for lack of technical precision, will be held sacred by his children, and that if the College progresses, and secures the proposed endowment, his liberal intentions will be realized by the institution.

"Let this hope, and the prospect of a speedy commencement of the College classes, animate all who value education to co-operate in completing the endowment.

"As intimately related to this subject, it may be allowed us to refer to the actual receipt by a benevolent association in this city of

over \$150,000, from the estate of a former friend of Colonization, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Mr. Avery, for the purpose of education in Africa."

"The progress of agricultural operations has been encouraging. This Society, having in previous years aided Mr. Jesse Sharp and Judge More to obtain small sugar-mills, by advancing the money for a limited time, have been gratified by their attention to meet its just claims. Honorable mention may especially be made of Mr. Sharp, from whom they have received, in three consignments from his little farm, over seventy barrels of syrup, to be sold, and avails applied to pay for his mill. Samples of cotton have been sent to us from Messurado and Bassa Counties, which are pronounced by brokers equal to New Orleans good middling, and worth, in Liverpool, 14 cents per pound.

"The great demand for cotton, and the higher prices which our national troubles will cause, may develop in Liberia, as well as other portions of Africa, increased attention to its culture, and thus a new source of wealth be developed."

"*Commerce.*—The exports of Liberia have been rapidly increasing for two or three years past. The tendency is to Europe instead of America, as offering a better market and more honorable intercourse. It is repelled from the United States by the refusal of our Government to recognize them as a nation, and by the burden laid by our laws upon their ships." * * * It is hoped that the time is near by when the cause of such legislation will be removed, and the United States will extend to the colored people, who, at her own invitation, have set up a government on the barbarous shore of Africa, a friendly recognition and commercial treaty."

"*Missions in Africa.*—The year has been one of more than usual progress, and revivals of religion have occurred in several churches in Liberia, and conversions more than usually interesting from among the natives have occurred at Corisco, Gaboon, and Port Natal. The mission which went out a year ago to the Makololo from the Cape of Good Hope, met with disastrous loss, and but one or two of a large company survived to return. The African climate at first was charged with this great mortality, but it is now feared, and by many believed, that the missionaries were poisoned, that the chief might secure their property. Dr. Livingstone, who arrived with his Makololo soon after these disasters, will doubtless learn and report the truth in this case. Such trials of our faith and courage are not infrequent in this great work, and will serve only to increased prudence in subsequent efforts."

"*Mortality.*—Co-laborers, whose time and talents have been zealously devoted to the Colonization work, have finished up their work during the past year, both in Africa and our own country. In Liberia, the deaths of George L. Seymour, Anthony D. Williams, and John Hanson, have been felt as a heavy public loss. Their lives of

Christian integrity have reflected honor upon the Republic and on their race; and as they were highly honored in their lives, they were deeply mourned at their death. In the United States, the names of Joseph Gales, sr., of Washington City; Rev. Robert S. Finley, formerly of New Jersey; Rev. Hugh McMillan, of Xenia, Ohio, are on the list of departed friends, from whom a life-long support had been received by this Society. All of these died bearing testimony to their confidence in the value of their enterprise.

“Admonished by their departure, we continue their labors with renewed diligence, till the same voice shall bid us rest.”

ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This meeting was held on the 30th ult., in the Winter Street Church, Boston; WM. ROPES, Esq., President, (in the chair,) made a brief and encouraging address. The Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D., read a brief abstract of the Annual Report. The Rev. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL, who has been an Episcopal minister in Liberia, made an eloquent address. He said, among other things:

“Millions of that race were waiting for enlightenment here and in Africa. For 1800 years the Christian religion had been spreading everywhere, but Africa had remained under the mysterious spell of paganism. The efforts for her recovery, for raising her unto the full light of civilization, were strengthening now, however. Among the agencies to this end none were more effective than the colony of Liberia.

“In the colony of Liberia, as in any other colony, the foundations of empire were laid in doubt. Slavers would come into Monrovia and overawe the few and simple people; emigrants were decimated by fever; wars by the neighboring governments were incited by slavers—and all was doubt. Now that has passed, men are investing their means in agriculture, in manufactures, in commerce. Ten years has made a great change, and there are important staples which then were unknown. There are half a million coffee trees in the colony, and the coffee trade of Bassa will become very important. In 1853 no sugar was manufactured, and now for 18 miles on one river are plantations of sugar cane, and some farmers have their own coopers to make sugar barrels. One farmer made last year 55,000 pounds.

“Cotton is cultivated extensively in the interior, and manufactured by the natives into pieces of three feet wide by six long. Probably from 50,000 to 100,000 of these are exported every year, equal to half a million pounds of cotton, much of which is exported to Brazil.

The English are rapidly opening up a trade in raw cotton, by making these cloths themselves and exchanging them for cotton at Monrovia. Many farmers will this year increase the land they have under cultivation.

The avidity with which the native Africans enter upon trade and barter is singular. Liberian citizens go back into the interior, and by barter get gold, ivory, palm oil, &c. The exports of Liberia were something like \$400,000 last year—far more than the imports. The trading qualities of the people may be seen in the fact, that although there are but 15,000 emigrants there, some 20 or 30 vessels are owned by them.

“The native tribes for two centuries have made war on each other, and now many tribes have come under the government and received its protection, and consented to be taxed therefor. Those who become civilized are admitted to the franchise. Domestic slavery is extensively carried on in Africa, and numbers of the slaves escape to Liberia, and President Benson has given the foreign tribes to know that wherever the Liberian flag floats every man is free. For one hundred and fifty miles from the coast, American civilized habits are coming more and more into use.

“The English language is the language there. Thousands and thousands of native Africans are becoming assimilated to American habits. English and American literature prevails, Shakspeare and Milton, and the Review, and the illustrated papers are read there. In all these results, religion and missionaries have had their share. And now, crowning the heights near Mesurado, is springing up a college, whither the African chiefs will learn to send their children for education, instead of to Scotland or America, where the cold kills many of them. This college is indeed the crowning benefaction of American philanthropy.”

The Boston Traveller considers Mr. Crummell’s address one of the best delivered at the late anniversary meetings in that city.

From the New York Colonization Journal.

THE METHODIST CHURCH—COLONIZATION.

We present some resolutions passed by the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New York, at their recent meetings.

It is most encouraging to have this evidence that this powerful Church cherishes for the Colonization cause increasing regard.

The retirement of Rev. V. Buck from the agency of our Society in the Methodist Churches, to assume a pastoral charge, will not, we trust, deprive the Society of an active support from many of their pastors and churches. While, as patriots and philanthropists, all have an interest in the success of Colonization, owing to its large colored membership, the Methodist Church, as a denominational in-

terest, find a special benefit in the permanent planting of their churches on the coast of Africa in self-sustaining communities. This great advantage they derive from former efforts to preach the Gospel, to the poor colored man, bond and free; and while it is justly theirs, it at the same time imposes on them very weighty motives to give the cause and Society a hearty and liberal support.

Resolutions of the New York East Conference.

REV. VALENTINE BUCK.—The New York East Conference, at its late session, passed unanimously the following resolution, in view of the transfer of Rev. Mr. Buck:

“Whereas it is understood that the Rev. V. Buck, one of the older members of the New York East Conference, is about to be transferred to the New York Conference, therefore,

“*Resolved*, That we deem it proper to express our confidence in the Christian and ministerial character of Brother Buck, and to assure him that in parting from us he carries with him our warm friendship and brotherly love.”

The Committee on Colonization offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

“*Resolved*, 1. That the Colonization Societies, through whose efforts the Republic of Liberia is fostered, and the intercourse kept open between the people of color of this country and the western coast of Africa, are worthy of the continued favor and support of our charges.

“2. That while the troubles abroad in the country are cutting off, in certain directions, the supplies of the Societies, it behoves the friends and patrons of the Colonization enterprise to redouble their efforts and liberality in its behalf.”

After the above was in type, we received the following action of the New York Conference, and gladly acknowledge their kindness in giving us an Agent so highly recommended as Mr. Hoyt.

Report of Committee on Colonization Cause.

Your Committee regard the scheme of colonizing our free people of color in Liberia as destined to secure the most important results, both for civilizing and evangelizing Africa.

We present the following resolutions for adoption:

“1. *Resolved*, That we hear with pleasure that the Liberia Government has been eminently successful in suppressing the African slave trade, and that it has so often furnished an asylum for the captives rescued from our slave ships.

“2. *Resolved*, That we are dependent upon the Colonization Society for our missionary territory in Africa, as well as for the men employed as missionaries by the Liberia Annual Conference.

“3. *Resolved*, That we sympathize with its benevolent operations, and pledge our co-operation as far as practicable in its support, and

that we recommend the Bishop to appoint the Rev. P. L. Hoyt as agent of the New York State Colonization Society, in compliance with the request of the Executive Board.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA FERRIS,
M. M. CURTIS,
A. HUNET."

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 15, 1861.

This is to certify that the bearer, Rev. P. L. Hoyt, a member of the New York Conference, is appointed by request of this Conference an agent for the Colonization Society of the State of New York, by me.

OSMON C. BAKER,
President of N. Y. Conference.

ADDRESS,

*At the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society,
May 28, 1860, by the Earl De Gray and Ripon, President.*

This interesting paper contains obituary notices of several eminent friends of the Society:—Col. George Baker, Gen'l Sir T. Makdougall Brisbane, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, Esq., one of the most distinguished engineers of the day; the Hon. Mount-Stuart Elphinstone; of Wm. Richard Hamilton, Col. Wm. Martin Leake, Lord Londesborough, Baron Melvill Van Carnbee, the venerable Archdeacon Wm. Forbes Raymond; Prof. Karl Ritter, author of a great work on Comparative Geography; Dr. John Simpson, Robert Stephenson, Rear Admiral Henry Dundas Trotter, of the Niger Expedition; Commander James Wood, and others.

Very high praise is given to the explorations of Messrs. Burton and Speke in Eastern Africa. Capt. Speke has again set sail for Africa. He is accompanied by Capt. Grant, and bound for the discovery of the sources of the White Nile. Liberal aid has been given to his enterprise by Her Majesty's Government.

Consul Petherick's daring overland expedition to the south of the Bahr el Ghazal, is a successful feat, and has taken all African geographers by surprise.

"The weapons and utensils that he has brought back from the interior are exceedingly curious; among them we find iron boomerangs, with sharp cutting edges, a most fearful instrument in savage warfare. The Bari people, who use them, are the only others in the world be-

sides the Australians, who appear to have discovered the singular properties of that strange projectile. The interest of Mr. Petherick's journey is very great, for he introduces us to an entirely new race of negroes, and its value will be largely increased when either his own astronomical observations, on a future occasion, or those of Captain Speke, shall have localized with certainty the scene of his late exploits. We have, farther, to acknowledge Mr. Petherick's valuable advice and offers of assistance in regard to Captain Speke's relief, should that officer reach Gondokoro."

Consul Petherick solicits the aid of the Geographical Society to enable him to meet Captains Speke and Grant with an armed escort, and to furnish them and their party with provisions and the means of transport down the Nile, and the Council having subscribed £100, other subscriptions are invited. His plan is to proceed up the Nile from Khartoum.

Starting from the western shores of the Red Sea at "Cossein," lat. 26° N., Mr. Cyril Graham proceeded thence to Thebes, and traveling on camels for four days, arrived at that place, passing through a country peopled by blacks called Ababech. The country abounds in mineral productions, as green and red porphyry, much prized by the Egyptians 5,000 years ago. After remaining 15 days, Mr. Graham made a circuit through the desert of nearly 1,000 miles, and reached Cairo in 37 days.

Mr. Anderson's arduous attempts to explore an exceedingly wooded country 300 miles interior from the west coast of Africa, and his discovery of what he considers the southernmost branch of the headwaters of the Zambesi, is noticed; also the travels of DuChaillu, an American naturalist, sent out by the Academy of Philadelphia. This traveler, during four years, made a most valuable collection in Natural History.

"His travels extended to a very considerable distance in an easterly direction. He found the main stream, called the Ogobai, to be formed by two enormous tributaries, the Rembo Apingi to the south and the Rembo Okandu to the north. He reached the former of these at an estimated distance of 350 miles of travel from the western coast, and found it a noble stream, 500 yards broad, from 3 to 4 fathoms deep, and running with great force.

"Dr. Barth suspects the Ogobai to be the lower part of that river, which he made out from information as running westward many days' journey south from Wadai, and he believes there is a vast field for future discovery along the northern branch of that river, viz: the Rembo Okandu. DuChaillu has thus opened access to that great drainage of which Bowditch had already collected so much informa-

-tion, and we have now unexpectedly found an immense river—a rival, perhaps, in length and importance, to either the Congo or the Zambesi, apparently more accessible to Europeans than either of them, and running into the sea at the very *waist* of Africa, (if such an expression be permitted,) the very place whence the central part of the equatorial regions of that continent may be reached at the least distance from the coast.”

Honorable mention is made of the travels of an Arab, Ismael Bonderba, educated in France, from Algeria to Ghat. The altitude of Ghat is 1,830 feet, considerably more than has been assigned to it by Overweg.

Explorations from Liberia and by colored persons from the United States, are briefly noticed.

“Information has been received from the remarkable African Republic of Liberia, that the Messrs. Amos have returned from a tour of observation to the Falls of the Sinoa River, which place they recommend as the site of a future mission. Mr. Miller had just reached Monrovia from a tour to the Golah country, where also a mission is contemplated.

“A much more considerable exploring expedition has been sent out by the Liberians. It occupied at least six months, and appears to have been ably performed by the Liberian travellers, Seymour and Ash. Though making no pretensions to scientific acquirements, they have furnished a very interesting narrative, which is continued through many numbers of the Liberia Herald.

“They reached the city of Quanga, situated in a mountainous region, a part of the Kong Mountains. Quanga is a large walled town, 2500 paces in circumference, having five gates, from which there are roads leading to other cities and towns. They state this city to be 287 miles from Monrovia, 384 from Grand Bassa, and 14 days’ march from Sierra Leone. Sierra Leone English is understood by some of the people.

“In the course of their journey they visited several other large and populous towns, having well constructed mud walls 12 feet high and 4 thick. The scenery is described as very diversified, and in some places charmingly beautiful. The population of the country is remarkably industrious; not merely having very extensive tracts under cultivation and raising a great variety of crops, including rice and corn, but exercised in many kinds of manufacture, weaving thousands of yards of cotton cloth, and working in iron and other metals. In some places the people may be considered wealthy. The women in one of the towns are described as beautiful; their clothing white cotton cloth, and their ornaments so rich that thirty dollars worth of gold might be worn by one person. The quantity of silver was beyond the travellers’ attempts at estimation.

“Cattle, sheep, and goats, appear to abound, and some of the cattle are very fine. Horses, which are said not to live in Liberia, were seen near the city of Quanga, and are valued at from forty to sixty dollars.

“It would not be doing justice to these African travellers to omit stating that they collected specimens and statistical information, noticed the natural history and geology of the country, made some ethnological and medical observations, and enquired into the religion of the inhabitants. Mohamedanism has been introduced by the Mandingoes, to whom these people are allied, but it seems to have a slight hold upon them. It is believed they would readily receive Christian instruction.

“It was very evident that important commercial relations might be formed with the people whom these travellers visited. They received the strangers with almost universal kindness and interest; and the only serious difficulty which occurred, and which was nearly being fatal to both travellers, arose from their own imprudence in not sufficiently attending to the advice and direction of one of the head men.

“A letter from Alexander Crummell, an American of African descent, who received a part of his education at Cambridge, has been forwarded to Sir R. Murchison. It was dated from Cape Palmas, towards the southern extremity of Liberia, and gives some particulars of a journey up the Cavalla River to the distance of about 85 miles, near which point the navigation of this fine river is interrupted by a fall and dangerous rapids. Other falls are said to exist 15 miles higher up the river.”

“Dr. Delany and Mr. Campbell experienced great advantages in their African descent and appearance, and were received as Europeans could not have been. They obtained by formal treaty, in which they were assisted by the well known native African episcopal clergymen, Mr. Crowther and his son, the facilities and promise of toleration and protection which they sought for their constituents; and it must be added that this successful tour of nine months' duration on the continent of Africa cost them less than £100, which forms a striking contrast with our expensive expeditions.”

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

This Institution, so needed and so promising of future good, will, we trust, commence its first class before the close of 1861. Its professors will be selected, if possible, from among our educated colored men. This Institution is to be a channel for the development and demonstration of whatever ability the colored population possess.—*N. Y. Col. Journal.*

LIBERIA.

AN ENCOURAGING ACCOUNT.

The following letter, received at this office, affords much encouragement to the friends of Liberia. Its writer is an intelligent and reliable colored resident of the western part of our State.—*Colonization Herald, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Coultersville, Pa., May 17, 1861.

DEAR SIR:

I received letters from my sons in Liberia. They were pleased to learn of our intention to join them in that country. Poor fellows, how disappointed they will be about our not coming! I do not know that they will be more disappointed than I am; but I could not sell my property here. My son David went in 1853, visited us in 1859, and returned to Liberia in the same year. He and myself persuaded William to go along with him. We wrote to James, the eldest brother, at the Sandwich Islands, and as soon as he received the letter, he left the ship of which he was mate, came home, and sailed in the *Mary Caroline Stevens* for Monrovia, last May. Since his arrival in the Republic, he bought a farm, built a house on it, and was doing well. In his last letter to me, dated February 20, he states that he has taken charge of Payne & Yates' Liberian ship, for a voyage to England and along the African coast. He put his farm in the care of his brother William. The boys are thriving finely. I will do all in my power to encourage every one who wants to go to that noble country. It vexes me to think that my family relationship and property still prevents me from joining my sons in Liberia.

DAVID KELLY, SR.

THE OCEAN EAGLE.

This fine bark arrived in New York April 28th, after a very protracted voyage. She is now nearly refitted, and her owners expect to have her sail from this port for Monrovia, Liberia, before the close of June. The following is her report of passengers:

Rev. J. Best and lady, of Presbyterian Mission, Corisco.

Rev. Mr. St. John, lady and infant, Presbyterian Mission, Gaboon River.

Mr. Man and wife, and two children, of Liberia.

Mr. Lindsey and wife, and three children, of Liberia.

Cargo.—3,000 gallons oil; 140 tons barwood; 29 casks malado; 28 tons camwood; 140 lbs. ivory.—*Col. Journal.*

JESSE SHARP—LIBERIA SUGAR.

As an instance of honorable fidelity and successful industry, Mr. Jesse Sharp, a small farmer on the St. Paul's River, Mesurado County, Liberia, is worthy of notice.

By letter from Hon. B. V. R. James, Probate Judge of Liberia, Mr. Sharp was recommended to us as a trusty, industrious member of the Presbyterian Church, who desired credit for a small sugar mill, to be paid for by shipments of sugar made on his farm. Mr. Sharp is a painter by trade, but not having constant employment, turned his spare time to sugar-cane planting. He forwarded well-attested documents to show that he was free from debt, and owned a small farm and house.

The case seemed so promising, that the Managers of the New York State Colonization Society authorized the necessary advance of funds, the more readily because he forwarded a small lot of syrup at the same time, for sale on account.

The purchase was made in May, 1859. In 1860, and again this year, Mr. Sharp has faithfully forwarded consignments of malado (thick syrup) to us for sale—the gross proceeds of sale, amounting to nearly \$1,000, and leaving a handsome surplus in our hands to be invested for him, after paying for the mill, principal and interest. Well done. We may confidently believe that Mr. Sharp will yet be a large planter, if his life is spared. We hope Liberia will have many like him, faithful and prompt.—*N. Y. Col. Journal.*

RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION.

Some forty-two millions of the population of Russia have for a long period been held as Serfs: about one-half had been liberated by the late Emperor Nicholas; those belonging to the imperial domain, and twenty millions more belonging to private proprietors, the recent manifesto will free.

How mighty the consequences of this great event! It will set in motion elements of improvement which, though slow, will be sure, and be felt through vast masses of human beings and all future ages.

The Methodist Missionary Advocate says:

The following is a summary of the imperial manifesto, proclaiming the emancipation of the serfs, dated the 3d of March (February 19, O. S.) and published this day:

The proprietors of landed property preserve the right attached to the same.

The landed proprietors are, however, to cede to the peasants for their permanent use the dwellings with the ground, which will be allotted to them anew by law, in consideration of the payment of dues.

During this state of things, which will form a transitory period, the peasants are to be designated "tributary peasants."

The peasants are permitted by law to purchase their dwellings, and, with the consent of the landlords, the land also.

The peasants will then become free landed proprietors.

This new order of things is to be carried out throughout the empire within two years, and until then the peasants remain in their former state of dependence upon the landlords.

A committee has been appointed for the uniform regulation of the affairs of the serfs. It will be presided over by the Grand Duke Constantine. The imperial manifesto has produced a good impression at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

From the Presbyterian Home and Foreign Journal.

From South Africa the Missionaries give very encouraging accounts of the benevolence of the converts to the faith of Christ. They say they have done better than we had dared hope, and some have given a very large per centage on their income. At Ifumi they have given about £20, at Amanzontote £26, and about the same at Inanda. Umvoti, not heard from.

"We are exceedingly gratified with the cheerfulness with which these sums have been contributed. Ifumi station has done especially well. They have but just finished a good chapel, for which the natives paid upwards of £100, and on the day of the annual meeting of the Board in Boston, besides all given for the chapel and the Jubilee Fund, they pledged nearly £20 for Home Missions.

"*You* cannot look upon these things with all the interest, wonder and gratitude that we feel. You have never seen these same men and women, naked, filthy barbarians; and you have never seen and sympathized, as we have, with their extreme poverty, their trials and struggles during the days when they first became interested in the truth, and forsook, as many did, cattle, houses, parents and friends, for Christ's sake."

The Rev. J. Tyler writes from Endumbini, (Zulu Country,) of the cruel hardships of a Zulu wife who had received the Gospel:

"Teacher," she said, "my husband is killing me, and I cannot live with him. He will not let me wear clothing, attend meeting, read the Bible, or teach my children, and my life is one of misery. I am now going home to my father's kraal, for I cannot dwell with such a tyrant." I asked if she still prayed, and endeavored to do her duty in all things; to which she replied in the affirmative, adding that she had no desire to abandon her husband and children, provided she could live with them and worship God in peace. I could not advise

her to return to her cruel husband, nor did I think it safe for her to go to her father's heathen kraal, where she would be exposed to peculiar temptations to relapse into heathenism. As I had no objections, she concluded to remain on the station for a short time. She had not been here a week, before her husband, accompanied by a heathen brother, and armed with clubs and spears, came upon her unawares, seized her by the neck and dragged her away. As I was absent from home at the time, the poor woman saw no way of escape, and suffered herself to be driven back to her husband's kraal, where she has the prospect of being associated with a heathen woman, whom her husband has recently purchased for his wife. Such is the fate of one poor woman, who is trying to emerge from the darkness of Zulu heathenism.

From the same paper for June, 1861, we copy the following:

"AFRICA.—We have letters from Corisco to the 20th of February; from Niffau to the 1st of March; and from Monrovia to the 23d of February. From Niffau we receive pleasant intelligence. The Rev. Messrs. Amos had removed their families to that place, and had fully entered upon their missionary work. There were twenty pupils in school, who were doing well. Religious services on the Sabbath were well attended, and the missionaries were much encouraged in view of the prospects of usefulness before them. Mr. Miller had also taken his family to his new station at Mount Coffee, and was encouraged in view of the prospects of usefulness around him. At Corisco there had been some sickness in the mission families, but all were well again at the date of our letter. On the 1st of January, Miss Jackson, the female teacher of this mission, was united in marriage to the Rev. Walter H. Clarke, of the Gaboon Mission. Mr. Clarke has since been appointed a missionary at Corisco. Mr. Ogden mentions that four individuals had been received to the communion of the church on the last sacramental occasion."

Of the South African Mission, Rev. Mr. Tyler wrote in October last:

"Our prospects were never better than at present. The heathen, so far as I know, are without exception friendly to us. Our congregations are as large and attentive as I could expect. Seven young men and boys have come to reside with us for a year. Some of them have previously lived with us and been taught to read. Three years ago they were all engrossed in heathen follies and vices. It is our constant prayer that God will bring their precious souls into His Kingdom, and make them blessings to their countrymen."

We copied in our last number a brief notice from the Liberia Herald of the death of the Rev. E. P. Rodgers, a colored minister who visited Liberia on his way to Yoruba. On the 20th of January, Mr. Rodgers wrote from Freetown, January 10th, 1861:

“The Episcopal Mission here is doing a good work. In addition to schools and churches supported by them, their Orphan Asylum and Hospital are monuments of their work in this place.” * * *
 He adds, “But Africa is a great field, wide enough for all denominations. In many parts she swarms with inhabitants, who are idolatrous and superstitious. ‘The wrath of God abideth on them,’ and nothing but civilization and the Gospel of Christ can raise their moral condition, and turn them from darkness to light. These influences must go hand in hand. The highest civilization cannot raise the soul to heaven of itself, nor can christian institutions be permanently established and flourish among a people entirely ignorant of civilized life.”

Mr. Rodgers expresses earnest desires that hundreds of his people in this country would engage in the work of African Missions, and adds:

“True, they may fall at their posts, but they may derive consolation from the thought that if they lose their lives they shall find them again.”

The Church Missionary Society of London regrets the failure of the “Sunbeam” and “Rainbow” to ascend the Niger at the last season, for navigation had passed, before the gun-boat arrived. The Rev. Mr. Crowther writes from Lagos that the disappointment gives a serious blow to the missionary and commercial enterprise of Sierra Leone, and affords a matter of triumph to the slave-dealing tribes of the lower Niger, who will exult in having closed the river against legitimate commerce, while the friendly tribes around the mission stations and factories higher up, will be discouraged, and the mission agents be reduced to straits from the cutting off of communication between them and the civilized and Christian world.

The revival of religion in Jamaica has been very general and very wonderful. A clergyman writes to the London Missionary Society:

“I can, at present, only record results of a general character. Many of the rum-shops and gambling houses, which were the greatest hindrances to our usefulness, have been closed; husbands and wives, long separated, have been reconciled; prodigal children have returned penitent to their parents; banns of marriage were published last Sabbath in some of the chapels by the score; ministers have been aroused to greater diligence and zeal; the churches are being purified; sinners are converted; *every* place of worship in this vicinity is crowded on the Sabbath; the demand for Bibles is beyond our power to supply it; all classes are compelled to give some attention to that Divine Power which alone could accomplish such results; and many ‘who *hate* the change,’ are compelled to exclaim, ‘This is the finger of God.’”

The Rev. Mr. BUSHNELL, Missionary at the Gaboon, writes January 30th, 1861, from Fernando Po:

“Fernando Po has improved much since I was last here, nearly six years since. There is now a regular Spanish Government established, with a Government House, hospital, &c., and the largest and most expensive barracks on the African coast. There are about one hundred and fifty white soldiers on shore, besides a large frigate at anchor in the harbor, which is used as a guard ship and marine hospital. We found also in port, two Spanish men-of-war, two English steam cruisers, and the United States steamer Sumpter, besides several English and American merchant vessels. Yesterday, the English mail steamer arrived from England, and the same evening departed for Cammeroons River. So you will judge that this is quite a business-like place, and in many respects an important port, as it is the terminus of the English mail line, and the rendezvous of many of the American and European naval vessels. The present Governor is said to be a very liberal minded man, and disposed to grant religious liberty as far as it is in his power; but still no public Protestant religious service is allowed, though family and private worship are not interfered with. Last Friday afternoon, the Governor and other principal officials dined at the Consulate, and we had an opportunity to become personally acquainted with them.

“We passed the Sabbath on board the United States steamer Sumpter, where, beneath the Stars and Stripes, we were permitted the privilege of worshipping God, with none to molest or make us afraid.”

Dr. Livingstone on Lakes Nyenyese, or Nyassa, and Shirwa, in Eastern Africa.

At a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Lord John Russell, of the Foreign Office, communicated the fact, “that Dr. Livingstone, in company with Mr. C. Livingstone, Dr. Kirk, and Mr. Rae, has traced the Shire River up to its point of departure from Lake Nyenyese, or Nyassa, and found that there were only thirty-three miles of cataract to be passed. After this interruption the river becomes smooth again, and continued so right into the Lake, in lat. 14° 29' S. The country adjacent to the Shire is formed of three well defined terraces. The first of these is the actual valley of the river, elevated from 1,200 to 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and exactly like the valley of the Nile at Cairo. The second terrace lies east of this, and is upwards of 2,000 feet in altitude and three to four miles broad. The third terrace is again eastward of this, and exceeds 3,000 feet in altitude. It is bounded on the east by Lake Shirwa, and by a range of very lofty mountains. Based upon this last terrace is Mount Zimba, rising to an additional height of 7,000 feet. Thus at a few miles distance from each other very various climates exist. The second and third terraces were cool, and even cold, and largely supplied with running brooks. The terraces are extensively cultivated with cotton, of foreign origin. No information could be obtained of the length of Lake Nyassa; that of Lake Shirwa is ninety miles. The two lakes are separated by a narrow isthmus. There was no appearance of the water of Lake Nyassa rising or falling much. The River Shire does not vary more than two or three feet from the wet to the dry season. It issues from the lake in a stream of from eighty

to one hundred and fifty yards broad, twelve feet deep, and running at two and a half knots an hour. All trade from the interior to the coast, lawful and unlawful, crosses the narrow isthmus that separates the two lakes, and it is there that Dr. Livingstone thinks slave exportation might most easily be checked. The natives are intelligent, and are great agriculturists—the worst feature about them is frequent drunkenness, from over use of native beer and Indian hemp.

CAPT. N. B. BEDINGFIELD, of the Royal Navy, has urged before the Royal Geographical Society an exploration of the Congo River. He says this river has no bar, but 150 fathoms of water at its mouth, and is navigable for sea-going ships for 100 miles. As an outlet for trade, he thinks the Congo has great advantages over the Zambesi. He imputes the great sickness in Captain Tucker's expedition in 1815, to ignorance of the mode of treating the fever, and to neglect of all precautionary means of health. He believes the Congo to be as healthy as any other river in Africa, and the peculiar dryness of the atmosphere mentioned by Prof. Smith, would make it likely to be more so. Prof. Smith (at the point where the expedition was obliged to turn back,) says: "We are at the beginning of a country evidently capable of extensive cultivation, with navigable rivers, abundance of provisions for sale, and an increased population;" and Captain Tucky adds, "It is a magnificent river, three miles wide, with the most beautiful scenery, equal to anything on the banks of the Thames." Commanders Hunt and Meresby ascended this river in 1857, 130 miles in six days, and without sickness. Capt. Bedingfield advises that the expedition should arrive in September; Mr. J. J. Monteiro, who has been two years in Angola, thinks May much better. He thought the Portuguese slave traders would not oppose the expedition.

Archdeacon Mackenzie said, of the two communications which had been read, that the one relating to the Congo was the more interesting to himself. That river possessing, as it did, a better mouth and a better harbor than any other river south of the equator in Africa, certainly seemed to offer a great opening into the interior. But instead of giving up the Zambesi Mission, as the paper recommended, he would suggest another mission to the country of Congo, as well. He did not see how they could interfere with each other, for they would be far apart, there being a distance of two thousand miles across from sea to sea.

Mr. Crawford, F. R. G. S., said, the Zambesi was not really, commercially speaking, a navigable river at all, while the Congo certainly was. What Capt. Bedingfield said about cotton might be set aside, for it was idle to suppose that savages would even cultivate it so as to render it valuable for commercial purposes. But there were many things they could produce, and among them was the ground nut, which produced an excellent oil. Still more important was the palm, from which we obtained the well known palm oil. This oil was more valuable than olive oil itself, and we imported 20,000 tons of it in 1858, of the value of one and a half millions of pounds sterling. The cultivation of this palm—the *Elais Guinensis* of Botanists—has done more towards the suppression of slavery [slave trade] than all the navies of France, England, and America, have together; for the slave trade had already actually ceased where the trade in palm oil was most active.

The Zambesi Missions.

At the solicitation of Dr. Livingstone, the London Missionary Society, which is composed of different denominations of Christians, resolved to establish two new missions, one on the north side of the Zambesi, and the other on the south side. In accordance with this plan, Messrs. Sykes, Thomas, McKenzie, and Price, left England in June, 1858, for Cape Town, where they were met by Messrs. Moffat and Helmore, men of large experience in the missionary work. The party proceeded to Kuruman, the station of Mr. Moffat, arriving there in December, 1858. In 1859, Messrs. Thomas, Sykes, and John Moffat, accompanied by the veteran Robert Moffat, proceeded to the country of Moselecatse, King of the Matebele; and after many difficulties, succeeded in establishing themselves at Nyate, at the close of 1859. Messrs. Helmore and Price were to labor among the Makololo, beyond the Zambesi; and they succeeded in reaching their destination in due time, accompanied by Tabe, an excellent native teacher, who had assisted Mr. Helmore at Lekatong. The first accounts from this second party were favorable; but on the 12th of November, 1860, Mr. Robert Moffat wrote from Kuruman, announcing the temporary abandonment of its place, in the most painful circumstances. A malignant fever had invaded the missionary circle at Linyanti, distant eight days from Victoria Falls; and Mr. and Mrs. Helmore, with two children, a child of Mr. Price, the devoted Tabe, and two other natives, have died. By the latest report, a son of Tabe was also in a dying state.

Dr. Livingstone arrived at Victoria Falls on the 8th of August. He was deeply affected, of course, by the calamities which had befallen the mission among the Makololo, and regretted that he had not arrived at an earlier day, as he had confidence in his mode of treating the fever.

The Revival in Jamaica.

In April, 1859, Rev. Mr. Prince, a Moravian missionary in Jamaica, desiring to increase the flagging interest in his Sunday Schools, applied to friends in New York for aid. A Youths' Library and other publications of the American Tract Society, to the amount of 22,500 pages, were sent to him, which were warmly welcomed. He has recently written a letter, giving very interesting particulars of the wonderful revival in Jamaica, from which we make the following extracts:

"You will rejoice," he says, "to hear that we are in the midst of a glorious awakening, and that this benighted people, so despised and degraded, are being favored with copious showers of righteousness. Since the Lodianna invitation to prayer was made known, special prayers have been offered here for the outpouring of God's Holy Spirit, the results of which we are now witnessing in a mighty revival of religion. Our churches are filled to overflowing with anxious souls; hardened, stubborn hearts bend low at the foot of the Cross. At the close of a deeply interesting meeting, no person seemed willing to leave the church yard; numbers congregated under a large fig-tree, and several young converts were exhorting others to turn to Jesus; strong women writhed under the conviction of guilt; strong men trembled, and with agonizing groans confessed their sins, and entreated the prayers of the missionary; and from the

time the meeting began until evening, our ears were filled with the cries of distressed souls. It was a day ever to be remembered.

“On another occasion, when I had been preaching at a distant mission station, I saw on my return several waiting by the roadside, who had been in deep distress on account of their sins, but who now ran to tell me their joy at having found Christ. Numbers of the boys and girls who attend Sabbath School came to testify their joy at having a share in Christ’s atonement. Their faces beamed with happiness, they could scarcely contain themselves.

“Many of those who are converted go through great and severe bodily and mental excitement and agitation, which is succeeded by exuberant joy when they have found *peace in believing*.

“All our stations but one have been visited, as far as we have heard, and the fire of God’s Spirit is spreading to all parts of the island, and among all classes of men. Our Sabbath School now overflows with children, and our teachers are full of love and zeal.”

AFRICA.—The minutes of the Liberia Conference, just received, report 1,319 members and 82 probationers, against 1,447 members and 89 probationers last year. But there are two appointments, Heddington and Robertsville, from which no returns were made. There have been two deaths in the Conference, Rev. A. D. Williams and Rev. S. J. Matthews; and one member, Rev. Samuel Williams, has returned to the United States. Four of their effective men have become superannuated, namely, J. S. Payne, H. B. Matthews, Othello Richards, and B. R. Wilson; none have located, withdrawn, or been expelled. Two of the preachers received on trial are natives, of native parentage; were taken from the “bush” and educated in our mission schools. Among the resolutions passed by the Conference was the following:

Resolved, That we most cordially and respectfully, as well as affectionately and earnestly, invite the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to visit us in the fall of the present year, if possible, or at some other period, as early as may be convenient to him.

We had the pleasure to take H. J. Roberts, M. D., by the hand last week. This gentleman came out in the “M. C. Stevens,” and we regret to say was obliged to hurry away in consequence of an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs. Dr. Roberts is well entitled to the best attentions of any of our friends who may meet with him, not only on account of his personal worth, but in view of his relations, being a brother of Rev. J. W. Roberts, one of our most effective preachers, and a presiding elder in Liberia; and a brother also of Ex-President Roberts, who for so many years served the Republic as its chief magistrate. Bishop Burns says of the doctor, “He has more to do with the acclimation and health of our missionaries than any other man in the Republic.”—*Methodist Missionary Advocate*.

REV. T. BOURNE has just returned to this country from England, where he has been laboring in the cause of African civilization. We learn that he has been successful in deepening the interest felt in Great Britain for Africa.

WE have heard of the safe arrival of the Bishop of Sierra Leone; and letters received lately, announce that the party sent by the Oxford and Cambridge Missionary Society to Central Africa, have arrived at the Cape.

INTELLIGENCE.

Death of Dr. D. M. Reese.—At a meeting of the faculty of the New York Medical College and Charity Hospital, held on Wednesday the 15th instant, Prof. J. M. Carnochan was called to the chair, and Prof. R. Ogden Doremus appointed secretary.

Professors Raphael and Budd submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, an All-Wise Providence has removed from our midst, our friend and colleague Prof. David M. Reese, M. D., LL. D., therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That the faculty and trustees of the College, while they bow in humble submission to the decrees of the omnipotent Ruler of the Universe, feel that the loss sustained by this Institution in the death of their late colleague is such that time can only efface.

2d. *Resolved*, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved widow and relations of the deceased, in the irreparable loss which they have sustained.

3d. *Resolved*, That the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members of the faculty of this Institution, and his professional chair be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

4th. *Resolved*, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the family of the deceased, and published in the Medical Journal and daily papers of the city.

Bark Edward, for Liberia.

On Wednesday, the 24th of April, the Bark Edward, chartered by the firm of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, of Liberia, sailed for Monrovia from this port with a full cargo of goods.

Seven emigrants, from this city and Williamsburgh, took passage in the Edward. These were—Peter W. Downing, 29 years; Clementia S. Downing, 23 years; Mrs. Sarah Luca, 21 years; Miss Annie Paulson, 22 years; Cleveland O. Luca, 25 years; Elizabeth Warwick Luca, 20 years; Clarence Chase Luca, 3 years.

A nephew of Mr. Turpin, young Howard, from Boston, went out to join him. George Brown, a highly recommended engineer, went out under contract with that firm, to serve as engineer on the Seth Grosvenor steamer. Messrs. William M. Davis and W. W. Peacher, of Liberia, took return passage in the Edward. The Edward was commanded by Captain McIntyre, who is familiar with the African trade, and, we trust, is now well on her voyage.—*N. Y. Col. Journal.*

Population of the United States.

The following table has been furnished by the Superintendent of the Census at Washington, for the purpose of apportioning members of Congress in the various States. The ratio of representation for a member of Congress is 127,216.

In the Northern States, white persons are counted, each individual as one, in determining the numerical basis of representation; in the Slave States, negroes are also counted, five as being equal to three white men.

	Free Pop'tion.	Slave Pop'tion.	37th Cong. Rep.
Maine - - - - -	619,958	—	5
New Hampshire - - - - -	326,072	—	3
Vermont - - - - -	315,827	—	3
Massachusetts - - - - -	1,281,494	—	10
Rhode Island - - - - -	174,621	—	1
Connecticut - - - - -	460,670	—	4
New York - - - - -	3,851,563	—	30
Pennsylvania - - - - -	2,916,018	—	23
New Jersey - - - - -	676,034	—	5
Delaware - - - - -	110,548	1,805	1
Maryland - - - - -	646,183	85,382	6
Virginia - - - - -	1,097,373	495,826	11
North Carolina - - - - -	679,965	328,177	7
South Carolina - - - - -	308,186	407,135	4
Georgia - - - - -	645,836	467,400	7
Florida - - - - -	81,885	63,846	1
Alabama - - - - -	520,444	435,473	6
Mississippi - - - - -	407,051	479,607	5
Louisiana - - - - -	354,556	313,186	4
Arkansas - - - - -	331,710	109,055	3
Texas - - - - -	415,999	184,956	4
Tennessee - - - - -	856,523	237,112	3
Kentucky - - - - -	920,077	225,490	8
Ohio - - - - -	2,377,617	—	19
Indiana - - - - -	1,350,802	—	11
Illinois - - - - -	1,691,533	—	13
Missouri - - - - -	1,085,595	115,619	9
Michigan - - - - -	754,291	—	6
Wisconsin - - - - -	768,485	—	6
Iowa - - - - -	682,002	—	5
Minnesota - - - - -	172,763	—	1
Oregon - - - - -	52,556	—	1
California - - - - -	384,770	—	9
Total population, - - - - -	31,241,144	3,999,853	233

Population of the Territories.

Kansas - - - - -	143,645
Nebraska - - - - -	28,893
New Mexico - - - - -	93,024
Utah - - - - -	50,000
Dakotah - - - - -	4,839
Washington - - - - -	11,624
District of Columbia - - - - -	75,311
Total of Territories - - - - -	406,345

Recapitulation.

Total free population of all States and Territories of the U. States, 31,637,489
Slave population - - - - - 3,999,853

SOME time ago, talking with an intelligent soldier who had passed many years in India, and had seen some terrible applications of the "cat-o'-nine-tails," we asked "how many of the cases of flogging had any thing to do with *drink*." "Every case," replied the soldier. "I never knew a soldier flogged, except

through drink in some way or other, or for stealing so as to get drink. Many a time have I had to help roll barrels of grog up the hill to one of the canteens in India, and it was a common joke to say, 'Bill, I wonder *how many court-martials there are inside here!*'"

COUNT GASPARI, an eminent French Protestant, has recently published in Paris a work on American politics, far superior to anything which ever came from a foreigner's pen on the subject. Take as a specimen brick the following paragraph, written before the attack on Sumter:

"Something tells me that, even if the Union is undone, cohesion will speedily take place again. A lasting separation is much more difficult than is imagined. Face to face with Europe, face to face with the United States, the great Republic of the South would find it too difficult to live. To live at peace is impossible; to live without peace is out of the question. The great Republic of the South is destined to perish by its failures, and still more surely by its successes. There is in America a necessity for Union. Unity is fundamental; diversity is only on the surface. Unity is intertwined with the whole national life—with race, origin, belief, civilization, common destiny—in a word, with the profound and permanent causes. Diversity has to do only with the accidents of institutions."

An officer killed by a Tiger.—The "Poona Observer" gives an account of the melancholy death of Lieutenant C. N. Grant, from the injuries inflicted by a tiger which he and a party of officers were hunting. The fatal occurrence took place near Neemuch. The beast was shot dead, and Mr. Grant was rescued still alive, but his wounds (and the delay in getting them dressed) proved fatal.

Liberian Rivers.—That efficient supporter of the African Colonization enterprise, Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., of New York, has just given another evidence of his judicious efforts for the development of the resources of Liberia. He has had issued by Colton, of that city, two handsome mounted maps of the St. Paul's and Junk rivers. They are published from surveys and notes by John D. Moore, surveyor of Mesurado County. They are especially interesting, as showing the farms of the early settlers to friends in this country, as well as to the present and later generations in that region of Africa.—*Col. Herald.*

It is stated that our Government have notified the British Government that it would be compelled, owing to the existing condition of affairs, to withdraw most of its squadron for a time, at least, from the African coast. The English Government has, it is understood, determined to augment their squadron in those waters.

Death of Dr. Heman Humphrey.—We regret to announce that this eminent servant of Christ died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, 3d inst., at the age of eighty-one years. From a brief notice of his death we learn that he was for many years the beloved pastor of the Congregational Church in Pittsfield, and subsequently, from 1823 to 1845, was President of Amherst College. After resigning the Presidency, he returned to Pittsfield, where he had long lived, to spend the residue of his days among a people who held him in the highest honor and respect. The deceased has long occupied a prominent place among the divines of New England. Several volumes from his pen have en-

joyed a wide circulation, namely, "Letters to a Son in the Ministry," "Domestic Education," and "A Tour in France, Great Britain, and Belgium." He was also the active friend and advocate of all works of enlarged charity and benevolence. Dr. Humphrey was the father of the Rev. Dr. E. P. Humphrey, Professor in the Theological Seminary at Danville, Kentucky, and of the Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, of Chicago, Illinois.

Reports from Russia state that on the announcement that the Serfs were liberated, the people desired to rush *en masse* to thank the Czar. In the evening, in all the theatres, the national anthem, "God save the Czar," was demanded with thunders of applause. The news was received the next day at Moscow with tears of joy, and the people offered up prayers for the Czar. When the news reached a great manufacturing village, at the request of the Mayor and police to go in a body to the Church, they all threw themselves on their knees, weeping for joy, and offered up prayers for the Emperor with the utmost fervor.

The English Baptists are laboring with success at Victory and the Cameroons, (Western Africa.) Rev. Mr. Roff, of the Scotch Mission, is laboring at Old Calabar. The King has become a member of the Mission Church. At his father's death many of the people were sacrificed. At Gatoone there were ten or twelve candidates for admission to the Church.

The Grave of "L. E. L."—The absence of any thing to mark the grave where the unfortunate L. E. L. lies buried at Cape Coast Castle, has been the subject of comment by all who have visited it. The neglect is now removed. A Latin cross of marble, with the simple letters L. E. L., now marks the spot where that ill-fated and accomplished lady reposes. On the night of Sunday, March 3d, his Excellency Governor Andrews, attended by the officers of the civil and military departments, proceeded to the grave at the poetical hour of nine o'clock. The Governor made a short address, stating that the object was simply to mark the grave, so that strangers and visitors might have no difficulty in finding it, and concluded by laying the cross, which is of white marble, three feet and four inches long by two feet and six inches wide.

African Shifts for Money.—Amongst the numerous benefits which civilization confers upon us is that of money, or a "circulating medium." We have coins of gold, silver, or copper, each of a certain value, which no one dares to dispute. But the African traveller meets with endless difficulties about his money; and the natives themselves are often sorely perplexed on this matter. The trouble and inconvenience which it gives, are often very great. The people of one town will frequently not acknowledge what goes for money in the next town; and the farmer will not take the same thing for his corn that the trader takes; so that a person may have to sell and buy several times before he can get what he wants. And it requires a camel to carry as much money as we could put into the smallest purse. Other inconveniences will appear in the sequel.

Coin has been introduced, to a certain extent, into settlements of the western coast of Africa. Yet this is little known out of the colonies. The native tribes bordering upon them have other standards of value, if such they may be called.

In one place, they count by so many "bars," referring to "bars of iron," which are of great value to them. So they reckon that an ounce of gold or silver, or an elephant's tooth, or a lump of wax, is worth so many "bars." Here they are really deceived, since the value of iron is changeable, and the price also depends on the quality. So, in one part of the interior, they used to count by one pound of copper, which is subject to the same disadvantages.

In most parts of the Gold Coast, and among bordering tribes, the cowrie, a small shell, is the ordinary coin. But this is of no real value, and may be refused in the very next village. Dr. Barth tells us that the cowrie is, nevertheless, introduced into some of the chief towns of the interior. He found it to be one of the circulating mediums of Kukuwa, the capital of Bornu, a very large and powerful kingdom, which he explored. One pound sterling was equal to about 12,000 cowries; consequently, 50 of them were equal to one penny. He saw a merchant count 500,000 of these little shells. They were not strung together, as on the coast, in strings of one hundred, but were counted out singly. And, though chiefs and governors use rush sacks, containing 20,000 cowries each, yet nobody would receive them without counting them over. One hundred thousand, or about eight guineas value, were reckoned a load for an ordinary camel. So that if a person wished to travel with £100, he must have twelve camels to carry his cash, if it was in cowries.

It will thus be seen how much civilization helps commerce, in furnishing a standard and portable coin, or medium of circulation.—*The Leisure Hour.*

Judicious Sentiments.

An impulse toward emigration to Africa has sprung up in the minds of the more competent and intelligent of our colored population. An evidence of this gratifying change is afforded by the following letter from one of the most liberally educated colored men in Pennsylvania:

"I have to regret that I did not choose Liberia as my home when I first started in life. Be assured it was only my ignorance of the true condition of my people in this country, that prevented me from leaving this land for the fatherland, in 1850. Up to that time I had never mingled in colored society, indeed never seen fifty different colored people in my life, hence I knew nothing of the many, and, as I believe, only insurmountable difficulties to our elevation *here*, inherent in our very mental, moral and social constitution, though induced by the foul oppression and degradation to which we, as a race, have been so long subjected. A people united in heart and purpose, possessed of true manhood and a firm will, can rise anywhere, in spite of oppression and all external pressure; but a people divided among themselves, with their manhood crushed and the will rendered weak and vacillating by constant defeat and disappointment, can best rise in that country where the fewest obstacles are offered to the efforts of their enfeebled powers."

These are true sentiments well expressed. They present the whole merits of the case. Colonization rests on the immovable basis, that a people "can best rise in that country where the fewest obstacles are offered to the efforts of their enfeebled powers." The United States are a monument of this principle and the thirst for religious liberty. Why should the American people of color not be animated by the same ennobling desires?—*Colonization Herald.*

AMERICAN DUTY TO LIBERIA.

By the act of the Government of the United States, during the summer of 1860, over 3,500 recaptives, rescued from slave ships, were landed in Liberia. They are pagan savages. They are in number equal to one-fourth of the civilized inhabitants of the Republic, and thus bear a formidable proportion of deteriorating influence to act upon its population. The simplest dictate of justice and humanity seems to require us to strengthen the element of Christian civilization, by encouraging and aiding the best obtainable class of our free colored population to emigrate, and the Colonization Society now has the names of over fifty who have applied for a passage;—doubtless, with a little effort, others could be obtained.—*Col. Journal.*

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

On the records of nearly every religious denomination among us, are resolutions recommending to the churches the Colonization Society. In some churches a long-standing custom has prevailed of making a collection on the Sabbath nearest to July 4th, as an appropriate thank-offering for our national freedom. The Fourth of July this year will be celebrated with unusual enthusiasm. The very perils of our nation will intensify memories of past blessings dating from July 4th, 1776. What more suitable method and appropriate than that gifts to recompense Africa and her children for former enslavements should then be offered?

The large number of recaptives landed in Liberia in 1860, by the United States Government, presents a special claim upon us not to forsake the Republic, but to assist and strengthen it for their civilization.

We would remind the pastors of churches who are friendly to the Society of the coming day, and earnestly urge attention to it. A general co-operation will render the work light.—*N. Y. Col. Journal.*

APPEAL.

The Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society earnestly appeal for aid to the Christians and Legislators of that State. They allude to the causes which now depress their cause, to the many colored persons now directing their thoughts towards Africa, and say,

“It must be obvious, that without increased resources their efforts must be feeble, and the immediate results of them far less beneficial and extensive than many of their friends have allowed themselves to anticipate. They make an earnest and confident appeal to the charity of all who have judgments to appreciate, and hearts to feel, the worth of their cause.”

A WORD FOR THE TIME.

“He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God.”

Obedience to this requirement must produce national as well as individual prosperity. “Blow ye then the trumpet in Zion; sanctify a fast, and call a solemn assembly; gather the people, sanctify the congregation, assemble the elders; gather the children and them that suck the breasts; let the bridegroom go forth from his chamber and the bride out of her closet; let the Priests, the ministers of the Lord, weep between the porch and the altar, and let them say, spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thy heritage to reproach, that the heathen should rule over them. Wherefore should they say among the people, ‘Where is their God?’” Righteousness is union and peace. Let the people of all the States seek these, and they cannot permanently be disunited. Let all be as determined *to do right* as to defend what they *imagine to be right*, and our armies may disband, and the nations admire the grandest spectacle which the world has seen: a Nation saved by obedience to Divine Law. “With the heart man believeth unto righteousness.” Errors of intellect in morals will vanish away in the desire to *do the will of God*. “He that saith he is in the light and hateth his brother, is in darkness, even until now. For he that loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?” The friends of Peace in England conclude their address, dated London, April 6, 1861, to their American brethren, in these words:

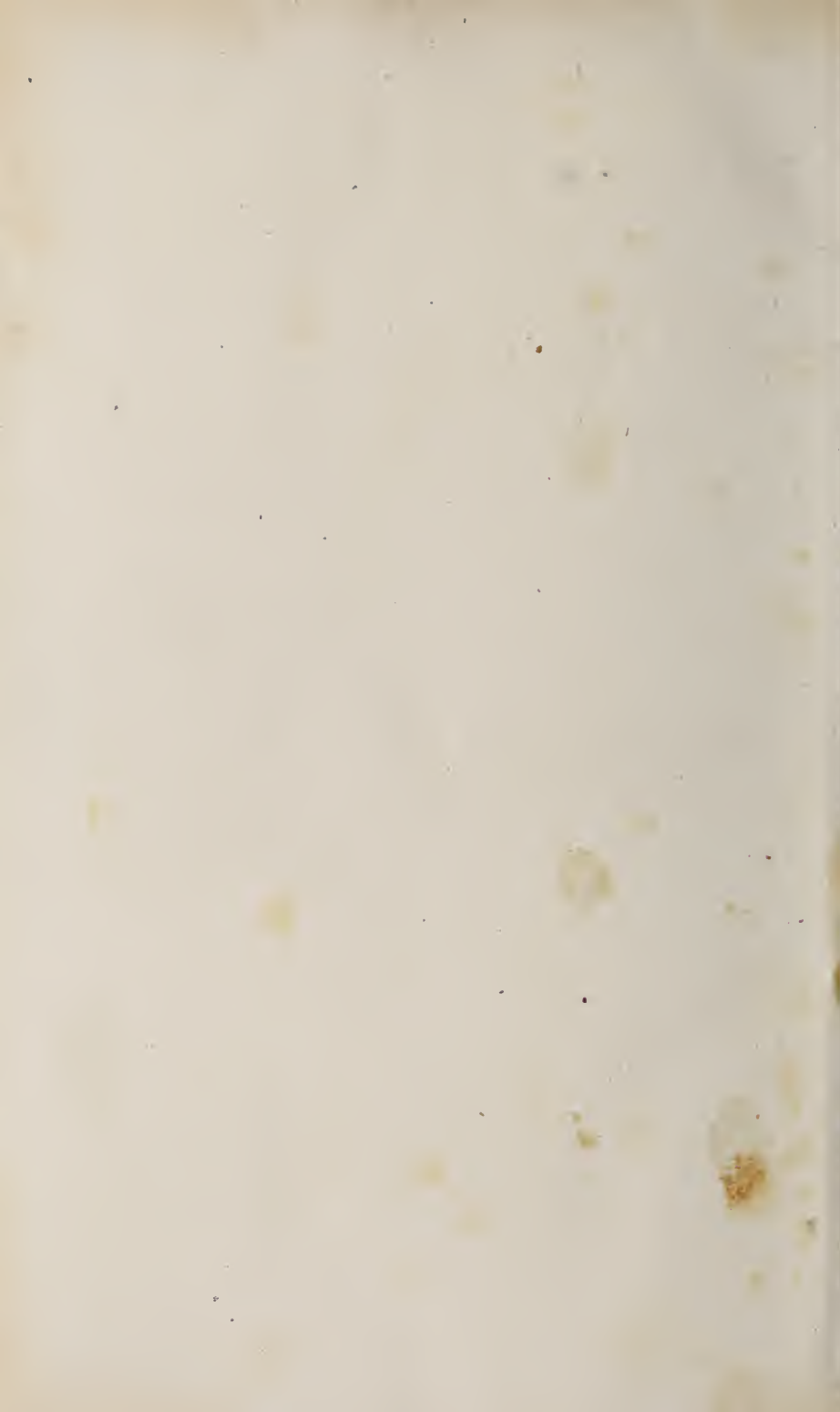
“We appeal to American patriots to save the land they love from the dishonor of appearing before the world in an attitude which can only excite the sorrow and pity of all good men. We appeal to American philanthropists to interpose their influence to ward off a catastrophe which will not only become a source of unutterable suffering and demoralization to their own country, but which will exercise a malign influence over the destinies of the whole human race. Above all, we appeal to Christian churches of all denominations, and emphatically to the Ministers of the Prince of Peace, to stand between the living and the dead, that the plague be stayed; by their example, by their persuasions, by their prayers, to arrest an evil which will not only paralyze their own efforts, and desolate God’s inheritance by a flood of passion and crime, but which will be a scandal and a reproach to our common Christianity.”

WHEN Garibaldi, the famous Italian liberator, placed his son at a Protestant school near Liverpool, he said, on taking leave of him, "The Bible is the cannon that will liberate Italy." Powder and shot sometimes seem necessary to clear the way, but the Bible furnishes the right ammunition to secure true freedom. "And I recommend all Italians," he says, "to read the Bible, for it is the book that will make Italy free."

RECEIPTS OF AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1861.

VERMONT.		
By Rev. F. Butler—\$64.62—		
<i>Castleton</i> —C. S. Sherman, Calvin Griswold, \$10 each, Benjamin F. Adams, \$5, J. Adams, C. M. Willard, \$3 each, W. C. Guernsey, T. W. Rice, H. Griswold, Hon. E. A. Higley, Hon. Zinri Howe, \$2 each, G. Buel, 50 cents . . .	41 50	
<i>Theford</i> —Cong. Church and Society, by Rev. L. Tenney, \$9.12, Dea. D. W. Closson, \$2	11 12	
<i>Well's River</i> —Cong. Church and Society, additional, by Rev. S. M. Plimpton,	1 00	
<i>Woodstock</i> —Hon. Jacob Collamer, \$5, Miss Tucker, \$2, L. A. Marsh, Esq., Mrs. Charles S. Dana, Mrs. O. Billings, Mrs. J. Clement, \$1 each	11 00	
<i>Fairhaven</i> —Collection in Congregational Church, by Rev. Edward W. Hooker, D. D., Pastor . . .	5 00	
	69 62	
CONNECTICUT.		
By Rev. John Orcutt—\$240—		
<i>New Haven</i> —Prof. E. E. Salisbury, \$25, President Woolsey, N. Peck, each \$5, E. B. Bowditch, A. Bradley, A. Treat, Mrs. Bristol, Dr. E. H. Bishop, Wm. Atwater, M. G. Elliott, Miss Mary Dutton, each \$3, Mrs. Chaplin, L. Roberti, A. F. Barnes, each \$2, C. Galpin, \$1	66 00	
<i>Westville</i> —Mr. Sperry	1 00	
<i>Hartford</i> —G. B. Corning	1 00	
<i>Suffield</i> —Miss Maria Hanchett, \$5, H. P. Kent, L. Z. Sikes, J. F. Sikes, Abel King, each \$2, Chas. Mather, W. H. Hemingway, each \$1	15 00	
<i>Enfield</i> —Col. Hazard, \$10, Dr. Grant, \$5, Mrs. A. W. Adams, Luke Watson, each \$2, Miss H. Alice Hamilton, \$1.50, Master L. W. Adams, 50 cents, Jabez Parsons, Mennon King-bury, Dr. Converse, Mrs. C. E. Howe, Dea. Parsons, each \$1, O. G. Carrier, Mrs. Belcher, each 50 cents	27 00	
<i>Stamford</i> —E. Morewood, Mrs. J. Furgerson, George Elder, R. Swartwout, each \$5, Mrs. Geo. Brown, \$3, Mrs. M. E. Rogers, D. Weed, each \$1	25 00	
<i>West Avon</i> —Dwight Humphrey . . .	5 00	
<i>Greenwich</i> —Miss Sarah Mead, Augustus Mead, Mrs. Mary E. Mason, each \$10, Rev. Mark Mead, Thos. A. Mead, each \$5, Oliver Mead, \$3, Zaccheus Mead, Isaac Lyon, each \$2, P. Button, \$1	48 00	
<i>Middletown</i> —H. G. Hubbard, \$10, Rev. Jer. Taylor, E. A. Russell,		
<i>Mrs. E. A. Ward, E. H. Roberts, Mrs. Col. Mansfield, each \$5, Mrs. E. T. B. Stedman, Mrs. Jona. Barnes, each \$3, Mrs. Sarah Spencer, Rev. J. L. Dudley, each \$2, Miss Mary H. Hulbert, B. Douglass, Rev. Dr. Coleman, J. H. Sumner, Miss E. A. Selden, Mrs. Charlotte Johnson, Mrs. Geo. O. Russell, each \$1</i>	52 00	
<i>Greenwich</i> —Legacy of Miss Sarah Lewis, by Theodore L. Mason and Alfred Edwards, Ex'rs. . . .	500 00	
	740 00	
NEW YORK.		
By Rev. E. O. Plimpton—\$55—		
<i>Portland</i> —E. Fay, Eliza Young, each \$5, <i>Jamestown</i> —Dr. L. V. Artell, \$10, Sundry persons, \$30, <i>Sinclairsville</i> —H. Sears, \$5	55 00	
PENNSYLVANIA.		
<i>Brownsville</i> —Mrs. L. Bowman, . . .	1 00	
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton—\$47—		
<i>Waterford</i> —J. A. Austin, Rev. J. P. Bradford, E. A. Weaver, L. Hutchins, J. S. King, \$1 each, J. Hancy, E. G. Morse, S. Pollock, \$1.50 each, <i>Union Mills</i> —Rev. R. F. Keeler, \$2, Others, \$1.50, <i>Gerard</i> —Martha Barrett and L. Nichols, \$5 each, <i>Harbor Creek</i> —E. Slater, W. C. Crum, J. Snow, each \$1, John Hay, 50 cents, E. Morehead, \$10, T. Clark and J. Morehead, each \$5	47 00	
	48 00	
OHIO.		
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton—\$19.58—		
<i>Ashtabula</i> —D. Caldwell, D. W. Gary, \$5 each, <i>Atwater</i> —Eliz. Bennett, \$5, D. Morse and others, \$2.44, <i>Bedford</i> —\$2.14	19 58	
MICHIGAN.		
<i>Monroe</i> —By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, from sundry persons,	40 00	
<hr/>		
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